

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE.—SAR TERESA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WHO SPEAKS FIRST—THE DIABLO—RAISING THE WIND, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—CONNIE SOOGAN.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—PARIS AND HELEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—FRA DIAVOLO.

IRVING HALL.—BLIND TOM'S CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.—MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON'S LECTURE.—IDOLTS AND WOMEN.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FAVOR, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, COMEDIES, &c.—GRAND DUET "S."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 655 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 23d st. and 4th av.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS, Broadway and 34th street.—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE, LIVING ANIMALS, &c.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—FANTASIA.—POSSIBLES OF AMERICA.

HALL, 904 and 906 Broadway.—PANORAMA OF THE WAR.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 8, 1863.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

The High Court was opened as usual at noon yesterday, only a small audience being present in the galleries. The Chief Justice after the formal opening announced that the doors would be closed under the rule. A disposition was shown by Senators Sherman, Howe and Sumner to discuss the matter, but the Chief Justice summarily checked them by ordering the galleries to be cleared, which was done, the supporters being included in the enforced exodus.

In the secret session the order of Mr. Sumner to vote on the articles the day after the close of the argument was the first business in order, but its consideration was postponed. Mr. Morrill offered an order to adjourn until Monday, and that on Tuesday at noon the vote be taken on the articles of impeachment without debate, each Senator to have the privilege of filing a written opinion within two days after to go on the record, which was agreed to after an unimportant modification.

Mr. Drake's amendment to the rules so that fifteen minutes shall be allowed for the whole deliberation on the final question was adopted.

Discussion then ensued on Mr. Sumner's order relative to the mode of taking the vote, and after numerous amendments the whole subject was laid on the table. The court and Senate then adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday.

The fact of Senator Fessenden's defection from the radical scheme continues to flurry the persistent members who are determined upon the removal of the President, and efforts are being made to throw discredit on the statement of our correspondent. It clinches the matter, however, by giving as his authority no less a personage than Senator Henry Wilson, who made the statement in the presence of representatives Logan, Corvill and others. Three other Senators, whose partiality for the removal of the President has heretofore never been doubted, are now reported to have also expressed their determination to vote for acquittal, and it is even hinted that Roscoe Conkling is in doubt and rather inclines towards acquittal.

CONGRESS.

Nothing was done in the Senate outside of the impeachment business.

In the House a joint resolution was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs requesting the President to send vessels to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to protect the American fishing interests. A terse debate ensued, which was, however, a very faint reflex of the sharp debates of a few days before. The resolution was passed by a vote of 92 to 39. Mr. Robinson presented as a question of privilege a resolution that the impeachment resolution be expunged, and a copy of it thus expunged be given to all the Johnson family and presented to all the libraries. The Speaker decided that it was not a privileged question. The bill to prevent the further sale of certain public lands was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, May 7.

The remainder of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions for the disestablishment of the Irish Church were voted by Parliament, the Cabinet receding from a division. Resolutions to amend the Parliamentary grant in aid of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland and the Catholic college of Maynooth, offered by a supporter of Mr. Disraeli, were accepted. The Irish Reform bill was read a second time. Mr. Bright, with many English liberals, moved in favor of the convict Julian Barrett, on the ground that an anti was clearly proven at the Clonsilla explosion trial, in his behalf.

Minister Bismarck asks Bavaria to join in the new American naturalization treaty.

Consols 94 9/16 for money and 92 1/2 for account. Five-twentieths 70 1/2, a 70 1/2 in London and 75 1/2 in Frankfurt. Paris Bourse dull.

Cotton heavy, with middling uplands at 12 1/2, a decline. Breadstuffs upward and provisions quiet.

By steamship we have a very interesting special correspondence and mail report in detail of our case despatches to the 26th of April.

THE CITY.

In the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the annual election of officers was held. William E. Dodge being elected President. A memorial to Congress was adopted protesting against the erection of the new Post Office in the City Hall Park.

The Republican General Committee of New York City held a meeting at their headquarters last evening, when a lively discussion ensued as to the appointment of a special committee to conduct the coming Presidential campaign. The Campaign Club claiming that right for themselves. The motion was finally referred to the Executive Committee.

An abstract of the principal points of General Grant's report on the condition of Hell Gate and the best method of improving the channel there will be found elsewhere this morning. The estimated cost of the various projects submitted for the improvement of Hell Gate foot up \$2,004,988.

Orphan Asylum Society commenced the celebration of its sixty-second anniversary at Steinway Hall last evening. "The Sheltering Arms," a private benevolent institution for the care of children, held its fortieth anniversary at the Episcopal church in North street and Broadway. The Home, near St. Paul's church, which shelters ninety children in its arms, was visited by the audience. The Sunday School Union also held an anniversary meeting, at which reports were received and officers elected. The African Civilization Society's anniversary meeting in Brooklyn presented reports from the numerous school teachers in the South.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court was changed yesterday by Judge Blatchford. The

court especially directed their attention to the internal revenue frauds in the whiskey traffic, the dishonesty of public officials and the counterfeiting of United States currency.

Henry Muller and Charles Hempstead were yesterday committed by United States Commissioner Betts, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of passing counterfeit currency of the denomination of \$2.

In the case of Cesarina Fraser vs. Lemuel N. Freeman, Thomas Mulady and Michael Ryan, tried during the past three days in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Judge Cardozo, the jury yesterday morning gave a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$5,000, including damages for the killing of plaintiff's husband, Colonel Fraser, of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, on the 6th of July, 1862, at his premises in Fulton street, when engaged in an altercation with the defendants.

The prosecution in the contempt proceedings before Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, in the case of the Erie Railway Directors, was closed yesterday. Various affidavits were filed and the ex parte depositions for the defence are to be filed on Tuesday next.

In the case of Dietz vs. Jones, an action in the Superior Court, in which plaintiff sued for damages for being severely wounded by a pistol shot on New Year's evening, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$5,000.

The case of the United States vs. R. C. Enright and John E. Allen, who were jointly indicted with T. U. Calhoun for defrauding the United States government on the Internal Revenue tax on whiskey, was commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Benedict.

The steamship City of Boston, Captain Roskill, of the Inman line, will leave pier 45 North river at one P. M. on Saturday, 9th inst., for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. to-morrow.

The National line steamship Louisiana, Captain Forbes, will leave pier 47 North river at nine A. M. to-morrow (Saturday) for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The Cromwell line steamship George Cromwell, Captain Vail, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. on Saturday, 9th inst., for New Orleans direct.

The steamship Thames, Captain Pennington, of the Black Star Independent line, will leave pier 13 North river to-morrow (Saturday), at three P. M., for Savannah, Ga.

The fine steamship Vicksburg, Captain Burton, of Arthur Leary's line, will sail from pier 14 East river, foot of Wall street, on Saturday, 9th inst., at three P. M., for Charleston, S. C., connecting with steamer for Florida ports.

The stock market was on the whole firm yesterday. Government securities were strong. Gold closed at 137 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Later telegraphic advices from Mexico city state that a new conspiracy had been discovered at the capital, and Colonel Maza had been arrested. The defeat of Martinez at Mazatlan is attributed to the unexpected defection of a battalion. Thirty bandits had been shot. A conspiracy at Orizaba was promptly suppressed.

Our correspondence from Mexico is dated Mazatlan, April 15. The items of news have been anticipated, although the details of Corona's defeat of Martinez and the occupation of Mazatlan will be found interesting. The first act of Governor Ruiz on resuming his office was to send for the American Consul and have a friendly chat with him on political subjects.

Our correspondence from Honolulu is dated April 5. A severe gale from blowing for six weeks, and considerable damage to property was reported, although no serious marine disasters. The volcano of Kilauea was active and several earthquake shocks had been distinctly felt. The steamship Luckawanna had been treated with marked courtesy by order of the Minister of the Interior.

Our news extracts from the Japanese papers up to the 7th of March will be found interesting. The officer of troops who ordered a volley to be fired upon foreigners in Kobe had been sentenced to commit harakari in the presence of witnesses of different nationalities. The notification of neutrality in the war of the Daimios issued by Minister Van Valkenberg is published. The news of Burdett's ministerial appointment had travelled round the world via Peking, St. Petersburg, London, New York and San Francisco, back again to Peking in eighty-one days.

General Canby has issued an order postponing the meeting of the South Carolina Legislature until Congress shall have approved the new constitution.

A large meeting of colored conservatives was held in Savannah, Ga., last evening, at which speeches were made by whites and negroes, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

The radical convention at Augusta, Me., yesterday renominated James G. Blaine for Congress, and endorsed Grant and Hannibal Hamlin as their favorite ticket for the radical race in November.

The National Convention of German Turners in Boston adjourned *ante die* yesterday, after adopting a radical preamble and resolutions on political matters, favoring Congress, the gradual payment of the national debt, the encouragement of immigration and the protection of foreign born citizens abroad.

The radical convention in Richmond, Va., yesterday made nomination for Congressman at large and Attorney General. Delegates to the Chicago Convention were appointed, one of them being a negro, and resolutions were adopted demanding the early admission of the State; endorsing free schools for all, and naming Grant and Henry Wilson as the republican candidates in the Presidential election. A motion to substitute Ben Wade for Wilson was defeated. Huntwell made a speech in favor of the nominees. The Democratic State Convention also assembled in Richmond yesterday.

The constitutional election in Florida is progressing quietly. On Wednesday the vote in Key West stood, for the constitution, 224; against, 309.

A convention of Penians assembled in Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

Missouri has a railroad litigation something like our late Erie war, and it is considered of such importance that probably the State Legislature will convene in extra session to take cognizance of it.

A gale visited St. Louis yesterday, doing great damage to houses, churches, trees and steamboats. One of the latter was turned keel upwards.

The Cole trial ended yesterday by the disagreement of the jury, who were discharged, six being for acquittal and six for murder in the first degree.

In the Methodist General Conference at Chicago yesterday the subject of the admission of the Southern delegates was again considered and made a special order for to-day.

A cyclone, half a mile in width, passed over portions of Davidson and Williamson counties, Tenn., on Wednesday afternoon, sweeping away houses, trees and fences for a distance of some ten miles. The house of a Mr. Chumbley was carried about three hundred yards, killing Mr. Chumbley and one child and severely injuring Mrs. Chumbley and three children.

PROPOSED MODIFICATION OF THE TEST OATH IN THE SOUTH.

We learn from Washington that General Grant sent to the House of Representatives on Wednesday a letter enclosing a communication from General Canby on the subject of the test oath in the South. General Canby says—that every unprejudiced person knows—that serious impediments are in the way of carrying out the Reconstruction laws of Congress in consequence of this test oath. We will say nothing here of the unconstitutional and dangerous precedent of these military men ignoring the Executive of the republic and communicating officially and directly with Congress, but will remark, apart from this, that General Canby has made a sensible argument against the atrocious and proscription laws of Congress with regard to the test oath. We have no idea that the radical majority in Congress will undo what they have done and act upon the recommendation of General Canby to repeal or change the law; but his sensible communication will remain as a standing reproach against their impracticable and infamous schemes of reconstruction.

The New Phase in the Impeachment and Its Presidential Complications.

The impression that Andrew Johnson will be by the Senate acquitted of the "high crimes and misdemeanors" charged against him by the House of Representatives, "in the name of all the people of the United States," has been rapidly gaining strength during the last few days. The radical camp at Washington is evidently in a state of consternation; the President is reported to be confident of a great victory and "calm as a summer's morning" in anticipation of the crowning result. Conservative politicians, upon the expectation of a crushing radical failure to convict the sturdy delinquent, are beginning to make their Presidential calculations upon this result. Nor can any limit be fixed to the political complications, combinations and consequences of a failure to remove this stumbling-block to the radicals from the White House.

But while it is apparent that the acquittal of Johnson will immediately effect a rupture in the republican party, and a movement for the organization of a new national conservative party, under an untried but well known and popular Presidential leader, a radical contemporary is better pleased with the presumption that Andrew Johnson's triumph over a radical House of Representatives, and in a radical Senate nearly three-fourths republican, will bring him into the foreground as the most available candidate for the democratic party. In support of this presumption it is contended that "throughout this contest Johnson has been fighting the battles of the democracy," that "the party has been in full accord with him on all the issues involved," that "he has been not only the exponent of their opinions, but the champion of their cause," and that accordingly if he is declared the victor in this impeachment, and if "thereupon his friends insist upon his nomination by the democratic convention, it is difficult to see how it can consistently refuse this testimonial of confidence and approval." Admitting, however, all these reasons why the democracy should adopt him to be well put, there will, perhaps, be no difficulty in declining him, inasmuch as there have been no democratic foreshadowings from any quarter in this party camp of any inducements to adopt him under any circumstances.

John Tyler, in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and throughout the country, in his conflict with Henry Clay on the Fiscal Bank and the Fiscal Corporation bills of 1842, was sustained as earnestly in his vetoes by the democrats as Johnson has been in this impeachment trial. He was doing their work and they strengthened his hands. The result was, in the triumph of Tyler, such a crippling of the whig party that, in 1844, with Henry Clay himself as its standard bearer, they were defeated by Polk, a democratic seceder from Tennessee. Tyler, early in the field, was a candidate on the lookout for the democratic nomination. There was, in fact, simultaneously with the gathering of the democratic nominating convention in Baltimore, a convention hard by of the independent Tyler party by way of a flank movement; but it was utterly ignored over the way, and it ended in the surrender of Tyler to the democratic nomination of Polk. Tyler, in short, had so far identified himself with the democratic cause that, next to his own nomination, he desired the defeat of the whig candidate; and this is now the attitude of Johnson towards the radicalized republican party. The democratic managers thoroughly understand it, and so, without the remotest idea of nominating Mr. Johnson, they are in any event, as against General Grant, confident of his support.

Leaving Mr. Johnson, then, in this attitude of a make-weight against the radicals, the question recurs, what man in the present and prospective aspect of things, in the event of Johnson's acquittal, is the man best qualified to lead the combined forces of the opposition—conservative republicans, democrats and anti-radical floating materials—against Grant as the radical candidate? Chief Justice Chase is the man. His record as the head of the Treasury, in providing the ways and means for the prosecution of the most gigantic war of modern times against the most formidable rebellion in the history of any people, identifies him as conspicuously and successfully in his sphere with the Union cause and party of the war as General Grant is recognized in his great rôle.

In the Chief Justice, then, the democracy may find a candidate whose war record will neutralize the present overshadowing popularity of General Grant as the victorious leader of the Union armies, and thus reduce the contest to the great political issues at stake between the radicals and the opposition elements.

In the next place, as the Chief Justice, from his fearless course of impartial justice in this impeachment trial, stands far exalted above all the petty party considerations of the hour, he places himself in direct rapport with the independent masses of the people, who, in default of anything better, choose between this or that more representative of party as in a choice of evils. As the people's candidate Mr. Chase, in gathering about him all the opposition elements of the country, would soon bring to the front the legions of the people's party, and in a line sufficiently compact to break and put to rout, East and West, the loosely adhering ranks of the demoralized radicals. Nor need we limit this view of the situation to the event of President Johnson's acquittal; for such is the present commanding attitude of the Chief Justice that he will serve equally well the opposition forces as their Presidential champion in the event, now very doubtful, of Johnson's removal.

The Late Legislature.

The Legislature which has just adjourned, although a good deal demoralized by the Erie Railroad war and the corruption that sprang out of it, as involved in Mr. Glen's charges, and his resignation because his honesty was not appreciated, was, after all, not so bad as previous Legislatures have been. In other words, we have some reason to congratulate ourselves that we have not been so grossly swindled and abused as we have been at previous sessions. Indeed, the Legislature has done some good things this time—a compromise which we cannot often pay it. For instance, the defeat of the bill to transfer the duties of the Croton Board to the hands of political sharks was a good piece of work; for the Board as at present constituted is one of the few efficiently conducted institutions in the city. Then it voted a million dollars for a new boulevard—a necessary and elegant improvement.

The donations to religious educational societies were cut down considerably—a matter which, for many reasons, is to be commended, as it sets aside bickering and jealousies, and is, in fact, a question with which the State has nothing to do. So that, upon the whole, we cannot but feel that we have escaped from a good deal of the rascality which usually characterizes an Albany Legislature.

The Religious Anniversaries.

The country parsons are coming to town—some in black broadcloth, some in white chokers and some in silken gowns. They come here annually in this season of May, like the spring blossoms, or like green peas and new potatoes from the South, or fresh salmon from the Penobscot, or fresh shad from the North river. What a dish to set before sinners! Green peas, fresh salmon, new potatoes and a good fat parson! But this year the royal dish is to be garnished with an entirely new delicacy—the new religion of Auguste Comte, which calls things by their proper names, and mixes the material with the spiritual, as one of our bar princes would fashion a mint-julep by the infusion of some prime old Jamaica.

Some of our contemporaries contend that these anniversaries are useless, that they do more harm than good, and tend to retard rather than accelerate the spread of the Gospel among the heathen. We do not agree with them. The evidence, in fact, is otherwise. Look at the lively religious revivals going on the past year in rural as well as in metropolitan districts. Look at the unusual accessions to churches of all denominations, to the number of new churches erected, to the handsome donations to theological institutions, to the fact that even the flinty heart of Wall street has been struck with the steel of remorse and emitted a spark of divine charity in the shape of a generous donation to a well known religious establishment. Look at the magnificent fields opened to missionary labor in Africa by the explorations of Dr. Livingstone and the more recent expedition of the British General Napier in Abyssinia, where, by the aid of Armstrong twelve-pounder tracts, the light of the Gospel according to Queen Victoria has been dispensed among peoples who, strangely enough, were discovered to possess some traditions of early Christianity, and that, too, in a land sacred to the memories of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba! But the valor of this race of sable Christians was found to be lamentably deteriorated when compared with that of their colored Christian brethren in this great land of freedom and religious toleration. Under General Grant the American sable Christians were reported to have "fought nobly," while under the British General Napier the Abyssinian sable Christians are reported to have done nothing of the sort, but to have submitted, like primitive Christians as they are, in a spirit of heavenly meekness, to the dissemination of Christian doctrines from the mouths of Christian British cannon. When smote upon the right cheek they not only turned the left, but, like the Prince of Tige, when he, lamblike, threw his buttered locks into the lap of General Merewether, they gave cheeks, head, greasy coats and all. There's meekness, there's humility, there's Christian charity for you!—truly an example worthy of imitation in lands more renowned for Christianity and civilization than those ruled over by the late lamented King Theodoros.

Therefore the country parsons will come. There being much to be grateful for the past year they can prepare a programme and raise supplies for the coming one. If they want a purse of two millions it will be contributed. They can find out, too, what the Devil has been doing in this city during the interim of their twelve months' absence. They will ascertain how Satan tempted a certain divine to preach contrary to the canons of the Church, and how he was admonished therefor by the Bishop and what came of it. They will learn how Beelzebub has been raising the mischief among the Episcopalians, and tempted them, in the syren form of ritualism, to depart from the venerable usages of the past and to imitate the rites of the terrible Roman Catholic Church. Not to put too fine a point upon it, they will learn how many yards of black and white cambric and how many wax candles constitute the distinction between the Church of Rome and the Church of England. Our country parsons will, also, beyond doubt, open their ears with wonder when they hear what the Devil has been doing among our church choirs; how the sermons have been curtailed to give more time to the artistic rendering of sacred music, and how the heart has been led away from the solemn teachings of the pulpit by the sublime arias of bewitching *prime donne*. They will likewise look with amazement upon what the Devil has been doing with the ladies' little toilets; how he has perched saucy little limps upon dainty fabrications which an Irish fairy would scarcely call bonnets; how the same little limps play and dangle among the long tresses of the fair ones, and how they hover about and cling around and climb upon the brocades, the satins and silks, with trimmings of rich lace and brilliant ornaments of diamonds and mother-of-pearl, which constitute the Sabbath costumes of fashionable lady devotees at a grand fashionable religious *matinée* or *soloire*. They will see, also, how, as Miss Crook would say, the Devil has got into the church sofa cushions; into the velvet carpeting, soft as the treacherous paw of a cat; into the purple pulpit trimmings; into the gilded choir surroundings; into the gorgeous upholstery trappings generally, and set his face, in the shape of a stained glass window, against the pure and benignant rays of light from heaven. They will finally see how old Beelzebub has crept noiselessly into the hearts of these fashionable church-goers and flown away with their souls.

To change the subject slightly—These country clergymen will also ascertain what the Devil has been doing among our theatres and places of amusement generally "since they have been gone." They will find that the "Black Crook" performances of last year have been productive of a most bountiful harvest for Beelzebub. They will learn that they have brought forth a splendid crop of sensational and demoralizing literature, and that, not being interrupted by the authorities, their immoral effects have been felt in nearly every walk of society. They will find that the "Black Crook" has been succeeded by a "White Fawn," and

that purity of character does not follow a change of title. They will discover that the immunity given to these lascivious performances has encouraged many of the vices which generate in a populous city; and that, inasmuch as they have heretofore had to describe all these things to their home congregations, they will now have ample opportunity to renew the war against metropolitan sins after the present anniversary season is passed and gone. Here is a splendid field for their labors. Here is a chance to depict the vices of the city in the attractive style of "Black Crook" or infidel magazine articles. Living in clover at home, resting at ease upon their two million contributions, they can show their congregations how depraved is a city life, how vain and hollow its seductions, how treacherous its dazzling, fashionable glare, how its tendency is to precipitate the tender and virtuous down the abyss of perdition, and how their own peaceful homes are immeasurably more calm and happy and blessed. Having thus awakened the curiosity of the young of their flocks, and in glowing colors portrayed temptation to their plastic and eager minds, they will be enabled to recruit the supply of victims to city life which their home sermons, after the anniversaries are over, are yearly calculated to produce. So, Beelzebub says, let the country parsons come.

Mexican News—Reported Flight of Juarez.

The telegraphic news from Mexico via Havana, which we published yesterday, included a rumor that a revolution had taken place at the capital, and that President Juarez was flying to the Texas frontier with seven million dollars in his possession. As the Vera Cruz Journal and private letters are silent upon this rumor it is not improbably a *canard*. But the enterprising newsmonger who invented it—if it be an invention—has but anticipated what must inevitably take place as a natural result of the "confusion worse confounded" into which Mexico is sinking. Juarez has held, or at least claimed, supreme power longer than almost any other Mexican ruler during the past forty years. He could not himself be surprised at being suddenly forced to play the part of fugitive assigned to him by the rumor of the 2d inst., which the English steamer Mersey brought from Vera Cruz to Havana, and he might well consider himself lucky to have seven million dollars in his possession while flying to the Texas frontier.

But so much of the telegraphic news which comes from Mexico by way of Havana is made up of contradictory rumors that it is difficult to distinguish the true from the false. When it so happens that the news is derived chiefly from the opposition journals in Mexico the prospects of the Juarez government look gloomy enough, but they seem to brighten when the news is derived chiefly from the government journals. These very contradictions, indeed, indicate the chronic revolutionary excitement which afflicts Mexico.

Nevertheless, it is noteworthy, as shown by our Mazatlan letter of April 15, published today, that there is a significant concert of action between the government of President Juarez and the military commanders of the five districts into which the republic was divided immediately after the re-establishment of the liberal government at the capital. Moreover, the loyalty as well as disinterestedness exhibited by General Alatorre in the Yucatan affair and by General Corona in the Sinaloa insurrection would seem to indicate that the civil and military authorities of the republic are in perfect harmony and accord. The submission of General Jimenez in Guerrero is another evidence that some of the ablest among the partisan chiefs believe at last that nothing can be gained by resistance to "the powers that be." Still another noteworthy fact is that in the Yucatan and Sinaloa revolts one of the greatest advantages gained by the national government consists in the promptitude with which the national commanders have immediately set to work restoring to the national treasury the customs revenues of the ports in both States. A long standing grievance has hitherto been the smuggling on the Pacific and at Sinal and Campeche, invariably covered up by the revolts fostered in both sections of the republic by foreign merchants. The loyalty, disinterestedness and ability of Corona and Alatorre have at length restored to the nation these vast revenues. Favorable, however, as the circumstances which we have just mentioned may appear to the sanguine friends of the Juarez government, we cannot resist the general impression created by the predominant tone of our Mexican news—that the overthrow of that government in its turn at any moment would not be more surprising than was the overthrow of any previous government which has risen and fallen in Mexico. The history of Mexico is a history of revolutions.

Disraeli and the Church of England.

On the forenoon of Wednesday last, as we have learned by a cable despatch, a large and influential meeting was held in St. James' Hall, London, the object of which was to protest against the proposed disestablishment of the Irish Church. The attendance, we are told, was immense, and the proceedings were "noisy and turbulent." The chair was occupied on the occasion by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Speeches were made by the Archbishop of York, by the Lord Mayor of London and others. From the outlines of the speeches we can gather that Disraeli, in raising the "No Popery" cry, has done it with the consent and encouragement of the dignitaries of the Church of England. The meeting, if it have no other effect, has at least shown us that the Premier is certain to be backed up by the entire Church interest. Dodging is the order of the day. It has been manifest already in the conduct of both the great political leaders. It is now manifest in the conduct of the two ordained chiefs of the Church of England. Mr. Gladstone is, perhaps, less anxious to destroy the Irish Church than to drive Disraeli from power. Disraeli's love of office is a much stronger passion than Disraeli's fear or hatred of Popery. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York are unquestionably more afraid of the coming torrent of voluntarism than of Archbishop Manning or the College of Cardinals. The "No Popery" cry has always been powerful in England. It is not by any means impossible that, backed up as he is to be by the Church, Mr. Disraeli, when the general election comes off, shall show better at the polls than the liberals imagine.

Our Abyssinian Correspondence.

In the HERALD of yesterday we printed another of those graphic letters from the pen of our special correspondent at the headquarters of the British army in Abyssinia. It is not necessary for us to enlarge upon the merits of letters which have had no superior in the history of modern correspondence, and which even now are exciting the envy of the great English journals. It is not too much to say that to the letters of our correspondent we are more largely indebted for our knowledge of that wonderful country than to all other sources put together. Our correspondent has led us from point to point with such clearness and fulness of intelligence that Annesley Bay and Zoula and the pass to Senafe, Senafe itself and Attegerat and the beautiful lake Ashangi, have all become familiar to us almost as scenes we have visited. That far away and mysterious country which the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Carthaginians, the Romans all sighed to know, but which they never knew, has all of a sudden been unfolded to our view. The Nile is no longer a mystery. It is no more a gift of the gods than the other rivers of the earth. It owes its existence to natural causes. Itself one of nature's grandest objects, it takes its rise amid scenes of grandeur which have nowhere else a parallel on the surface of the globe. It will be strange, indeed, if that long unknown land should not now become the centre of attraction for the adventurous spirits of the world. The Alps and the Andes will cease to be attractive until this new sensation is fully experienced. The grand tour must henceforth extend beyond Egypt. This, however, is only a secondary consideration. Those lofty regions, while clothed with the verdure of the tropics, enjoy a climate which seems as balmy and more bracing than that of Italy or Greece. What unknown wealth it may contain we know not as yet; but it is not unreasonable to conclude that, when the expedition is ended and when Dr. Livingstone, having completed his investigation of that great watershed, has returned to make known the result of his labors, it will be found that Central Africa is possessed of resources the development of which will work a new era in the history of mankind. That which has long been believed to be a desert may be found to bloom as a very paradise.

Carpet-Baggers in the Senate Chamber.

The prospect of the impeachment face turning out a failure, growing out of rumors current in Washington that Mr. Fessenden and other conservative Senators would vote to acquit the President, took a great crowd of radical carpet-baggers and radical commissaries to the Senate gallery on Wednesday, where they behaved in such a disgraceful manner that the Chief Justice had to order the galleries to be cleared. There is no doubt tickets were issued freely to admit these violent partisans for the purpose of making a demonstration on the close of Manager Bingham's speech. A radical organ in this city admits as much, though it puts the fact in as mild a form as possible. "The loyal people" (meaning the radical carpet-baggers), it says, "anxious that a bad man should be removed and the laws vindicated, dropped with discouragement and secretly feared they were about to be betrayed. The names of republican Senators were freely mentioned as having committed themselves to a verdict of acquittal, and everywhere doubt and distrust prevailed. The people (meaning the radical carpet-baggers and violent radical partisans) instinctively drew near the Capitol." That is to say, they entered the galleries of the Senate through permits given to them by radical Senators for the purpose of applauding Bingham's remarks and of producing an intimidating effect upon those Senators who were supposed to be favorable to acquittal. This is just the meaning of the whole affair, and it shows the disgraceful plots of the Jacobin faction to accomplish the deposition of the President. The conduct of the Chief Justice in insisting upon the galleries being cleared is highly commendable, and is another indication of his determination not to be coerced by partisan clamor. He properly rebuked, in a firm and dignified manner, the insult to the High Court over which he presides by these Jacobin emissaries.

Governor Fenton and the Tax Levy.

Some of the radical papers are urging Governor Fenton to veto the city tax levy on the alleged plea of extravagance in the appropriations. The expenses of the government, under the mixed system of elective departments and legislative commissions, have increased enormously for the past five or six years; but the people, by their votes in the charter elections, have shown that they are not anxious for a change, and that they care nothing about economy. From the majorities of last November and December it is evident that they rather like being robbed on a magnificent scale. The city tax levy this year is, however, by no means so large as might have been anticipated, and exclusive of the increase of nearly two million dollars in the State tax apportioned to New York, and of the various appropriations for the legislative commissions, the city expenses proper will be less than last year. The whole amount of the tax will be about twenty-four million dollars; but a veto by the Governor would increase it to some thirty millions. The money needed to carry on the municipal government would be borrowed on interest; the city would be flooded with suits and judgments, by which the Corporation Council and the Sheriff would benefit at the expense of the taxpayers, and there would be a general jubilee of plunder. The demand for a veto out of spite for the defeat of Fenton's nominations in the Senate proves how indifferent these pretended economists are to the real interests of the city.

Cession of the Hudson Bay Company's Territory to the British Government.

A telegram from London informs us that the entire domain belonging to the Hudson Bay Company is to be ceded to the crown. This is evidently intended as a checkmate to our lately acquired possessions north of this territory, as the establishment of American capital, enterprise and pluck in the immediate neighborhood of the immense domain of the Hudson Bay Company would be considered, mildly speaking, inconvenient without a corresponding effort on the part of the British government in their own possessions. This movement is one of particular interest to the people of the United States; for the development of the